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application is not really efficacious. As reported, the medical gentlemen present had nothing to say about the case of the Brooklyn girl who died in ten minutes after an application of the remedy, although she was in the early stages of the disease. The truth is, however, that this medicine is still only an experiment, and the doctors themselves understand little about it. Many patients to whom it is administered recover, but the physicians cannot be sure that they would not have recovered without it; others die, sometimes unexpectedly and with unusual symptoms, and the doctors talk learnedly of "complications," and privately are much mystified. Cautious and conservative people who reluctantly submit to vaccination as a possible protection against a worse evil look with distrust upon the increasing number of "serums" that physicians are prepared to pump into their veins. They are not prepared to say that the remedies will not do all their discoverers profess, but they lose a feeling of faith in their medical advisers when they see them accept the various decoctions of "old home" remedies as scientific cures and use them in their practice without hesitation and while yet really ignorant of their properties and effect.

THE INCOME TAX DECISION.

A statement which seems to be based on correct information shows that the decision of the Supreme Court on the income-tax law will nullify some of the most important provisions of the law and leave the entire enactment in a very crippled condition. Of the eight judges who heard the argument and rendered the decision four, it is said, were in favor of pronouncing the entire law unconstitutional, while each of the other four was opposed to particular features of it. The result was a series of compromises which leave the law as a whole in force but overthrow some of its most important provisions.

The court holds that the tax on income from rents is equivalent to a tax on real estate itself, and therefore a direct tax and unconstitutional, and it holds that the tax on income from State and municipal bonds is equivalent to a tax on the bonds themselves, and therefore invalid. The exemption of the operation of the law will release an immense amount of income-producing property from the tax and will give the law a very unequal and unjust application. Manufacturers, business men, professional men, bankers and salaried men of all classes whose incomes exceed \$4,000 a year will have to pay the tax, while those who have large incomes from real estate or from State and municipal bonds will be exempt. Trust companies which own large amounts of realty and municipal bonds will not have to pay on their incomes from these sources. The tenant or renter whose income exceeds \$4,000 a year will have to pay, while the landlord will not. State and county officers whose salaries exceed \$4,000 will have to pay, while the holder of a million dollars of State and county bonds will be exempt.

The result of the decision will be to make the law far more unpopular than it has been before, and probably insure its early repeal. It will greatly reduce the revenue which the tax was expected to produce and lead to much confusion in the internal-revenue department. As a great many returns have already been made, including incomes from rents and State and municipal bonds, there will be numerous claims for rebate on these items, and this may lead to litigation. The situation is a direct result of hasty and crude legislation.

UNCLASSIFIED REFLECTIONS.

The Journal recently published a sentence or two from a private letter written by a lady of some literary talents, but who has never written anything for publication. On seeing a bit of her composition and her name in print, she writes: "You don't know what rash thing that may lead me to do. I may even attempt to write for publication. It is a dangerous thing to once see one's self in print. It incites one to all sorts of nonsense." This lady comes of a literary family, and, by the law of heredity, ought to be an author, but as yet she is not. Her light, but, perhaps, half serious, remark suggests an interesting line of thought.

No doubt there are many persons like this lady, undeveloped writers who have the elements of authorship in them, who, by the laws of nature and heredity, ought to be creators and producers in literature, but who do not become so simply through failure to get started on that line. They are the "mute, inglorious Miltons," the "voiceless birds," the "voiceless poets," the undeveloped authors of an unborn literature.

But it is hard to repress genius entirely and permanently. As a very small spark may fire a train that will kindle a great conflagration, so an apparently insignificant circumstance may release intellectual forces that will move the world. A young wolf's first taste of blood is a turning point in its life, and an undeveloped author's first taste of fame may prove equally so. The first sight of one's self in print is apt to have a peculiar effect, and may prove the starting point of lasting emotions and activities. Old actors testify that while popular applause never ceases to be delightful, the first round they ever received had a charm and flavor that no later one ever possessed. Orators say that the first discovery of their power gave them more happiness than any subsequent exercise of it. And probably so it is with writers, that the first sight of one's self in print produces a deeper and more pleasurable thrill than any subsequent appearance.

The editor of such a paper as the Journal, in the exercise of a critical judgment or the enforcement of a high standard, has to reject a great many contributions which the authors think are more worthy of publication than much they see in print. It is unfortunate that authors and publishers or editors cannot always agree, but it seems to have been ordered otherwise. The sympathetic editor must sometimes have a feeling that in the thousands of spring poems he or she may have rejected—for she is apt to be more critical and rejective than he—there may have been some whose publication would have been a real light that had the possibility of great brilliancy, discouraging a budding genius that might have blossomed into a Tennyson or a Browning. But this feeling is compensated, on the other hand, by the proud consciousness which the editor has that he or she has

been the means of conferring on some people the unique and unapproachable happiness of seeing themselves in the first time in print and feeling a swelling of the heart that they never can feel again. To have conferred such happiness on even one aspiring soul is not to have lived in vain.

THE COMING NEWSPAPER.

Ex-Mayor Grant, of New York, is an unmarried man, and, being a prominent citizen, the newspapers of the metropolis assume that it's matrimonial purposes are matters in which the public talk learnedly of "complications," and privately are much mystified. Cautious and conservative people who reluctantly submit to vaccination as a possible protection against a worse evil look with distrust upon the increasing number of "serums" that physicians are prepared to pump into their veins. They are not prepared to say that the remedies will not do all their discoverers profess, but they lose a feeling of faith in their medical advisers when they see them accept the various decoctions of "old home" remedies as scientific cures and use them in their practice without hesitation and while yet really ignorant of their properties and effect.

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organization, is just completing a regimental history of the Fifty-eighth, and has proof sheets, which are samples of the work, show evidence of intelligent and patient work in collecting and putting into shape all the data. Several of the officers and men kept diaries, which have been utilized in a history of a regiment and the campaign in which it participated. It is a complete and minute in details. Indeed, it is so vivid that one can see the daily life of a regiment and of all the men in it. The work is now going through the press, and will be ready for its readers in a few weeks. It will be one of the most complete regimental histories ever published, and Mr. Stormont is entitled to great credit for the labor, which has cost him so much patient work and not a little money. Withal, the history of the Fifty-eighth will be a handsome book. There were a hundred Indiana regiments that should have done for them just what Mr. Stormont has done for the Fifty-eighth.

So many rear platform accidents have occurred in New York city by the too hasty starting of the cable cars that the city is now alighting or entering that the grand jury has recommended that the companies be required to keep an extra man constantly stationed on the rear platform, whose sole duty shall be to give the signals for starting and stopping, while the conductor does nothing but collect fares. If rear platform passengers did not kindly take upon themselves the remaining duties of the conductor while that functionary is inside taking fares the need of the extra man would be felt on the Indianapolis trolley cars in Indianapolis. It is a well-known fact that the conductor is now in the rear platform, and the extra man is in the car. This is a very dangerous situation, and the grand jury has recommended that the companies be required to keep an extra man constantly stationed on the rear platform, whose sole duty shall be to give the signals for starting and stopping, while the conductor does nothing but collect fares. If rear platform passengers did not kindly take upon themselves the remaining duties of the conductor while that functionary is inside taking fares the need of the extra man would be felt on the Indianapolis trolley cars in Indianapolis. It is a well-known fact that the conductor is now in the rear platform, and the extra man is in the car. This is a very dangerous situation, and the grand jury has recommended that the companies be required to keep an extra man constantly stationed on the rear platform, whose sole duty shall be to give the signals for starting and stopping, while the conductor does nothing but collect fares. If rear platform passengers did not kindly take upon themselves the remaining duties of the conductor while that functionary is inside taking fares the need of the extra man would be felt on the Indianapolis trolley cars in Indianapolis. It is a well-known fact that the conductor is now in the rear platform, and the extra man is in the car. This is a very dangerous situation, and the grand jury has recommended that the companies be required to keep an extra man constantly stationed on the rear platform, whose sole duty shall be to give the signals for starting and stopping, while the conductor does nothing but collect fares. If rear platform passengers did not kindly take upon themselves the remaining duties of the conductor while that functionary is inside taking fares the need of the extra man would be felt on the Indianapolis trolley cars in Indianapolis. It is a well-known fact that the conductor is now in the rear platform, and the extra man is in the car. This is a very dangerous situation, and the grand jury has recommended that the companies be required to keep an extra man constantly stationed on the rear platform, whose sole duty shall be to give the signals for starting and stopping, while the conductor does nothing but collect fares. If rear platform passengers did not kindly take upon themselves the remaining duties of the conductor while that functionary is inside taking fares the need of the extra man would be felt on the Indianapolis trolley cars in Indianapolis. It is a well-known fact that the conductor is now in the rear platform, and the extra man is in the car. This is a very dangerous situation, and the grand jury has recommended that the companies be required to keep an extra man constantly stationed on the rear platform, whose sole duty shall be to give the signals for starting and stopping, while the conductor does nothing but collect fares. If rear platform passengers did not kindly take upon themselves the remaining duties of the conductor while that functionary is inside taking fares the need of the extra man would be felt on the Indianapolis trolley cars in Indianapolis. It is a well-known fact